

# ASSIGNMENT 13

Textbook Assignment: "The Ship's Bridge (continued)" chapter 11, pages 11-9 through 11-24.

13-1. How does the ship's stern react in a turn?

1. It is forced into the turn
2. It is pulled into the turn
3. It is forced away from the turn
4. It is sucked away from the turn

13-2. What causes the ship to turn slowly over several lengths?

1. Side force
2. Momentum
3. Sail area
4. All of the above

13-3. Which of the following facts best describes the action of ships turning in a column?

1. A vessel gains rapidly on the ship ahead while in the turn, but loses distance when the ship completes her turn and steadies on the new course
2. A vessel gains rapidly on the ship ahead while in the turn, but then steadies in distance as the ship steadies on the new course
3. A vessel lose distance on the ship ahead while in the turn, but gains rapidly after the ship steadies
4. A vessels distance remains constant both during the turn and after steadying on the new course

13-4. Which folder contains the ship's turning characteristics?

1. Ship's turning folder
2. Ship's maneuvering folder
3. Ship's tactical data
4. Ship's maneuvering plan

13-5. Which pertinent data determine a ship's tactical characteristics?

1. Speed and rudder angle only
2. Speed, rudder angle, set and drift
3. Speed, rudder angle, and ship's length
4. Speed, set and drift, and angle of turn

13-6. For what speed are most ship's tactical characteristics figured?

1. 5 kn
2. 10 kn
3. 15 kn
4. Standard speed

13-7. What rudder angle should be used to determine tactical characteristics?

1. 5°
2. 10°
3. 15°
4. Standard rudder

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-8 THROUGH 13-10, REFER TO FIGURE 11-2 IN YOUR TEXT. USE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: SHIP'S SPEED 20 KNOTS, DECELERATING TO 10 KNOTS.

13-8. What is the average speed during this period?

1. 10 kn
2. 12 1/2 kn
3. 15 kn
4. 17 1/2 kn

13-9. What is the time required to decelerate to 10 knots?

1. 1 min
2. 2 min
3. 3 min
4. 4 min

13-10. How far will the ship travel before the recommended turns for 10 knots should be rung up on the engines?

1. 500 yd
2. 1,000 yd
3. 1,500 yd
4. 2,000 yd

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-11 AND 13-12, REFER TO FIGURE 11-2 IN YOUR TEXT. USE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: A SHIP IS PROCEEDING THROUGH AMBROS CHANNEL AT 15 KNOTS. THE CAPTAIN WISHES TO ORDER 27 KNOTS WHEN CLEAR OF THE CHANNEL.

13-11. How far along the track will the ship travel from the time 27 knots is rung up, until the ship is making that speed?

1. 700 yd
2. 4,200 yd
3. 6,800 yd
4. 42,000 yd

13-12. What is the average speed during this period?

1. 15 kn
2. 16 kn
3. 18 kn
4. 21 kn

13-13. Who normally gives the helmsman steering orders?

1. OOD
2. JOOD
3. Navigator
4. Conning officer

13-14. A master helmsman must have the ship on course prior to surrendering the wheel to his relief.

1. True
2. False

13-15. When should the words "port" and "starboard" be used in helm orders?

1. Only when there can be no doubt of which direction to turn
2. Only when there is a master helmsman on the wheel
3. Always
4. Never

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-16 THROUGH 13-19, SELECT THE RUDDER ANGLE FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCHES THE HELM ORDER IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES ARE USED ONLY ONCE.

	<u>A. HELM ORDER</u>	<u>B. RUDDER ANGLE</u>
13-16.	Standard rudder	1. 0°
13-17.	Full rudder	2. 30°
13-18.	Hard rudder	3. 35°
13-19.	Rudder amidships	4. Different for each ship

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-20 THROUGH 13-23, SELECT THE ACTION FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCHES THE HELM ORDER IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES ARE USED ONLY ONCE.

	<u>A. HELM ORDER</u>	<u>B. ACTION</u>
13-20.	MEET HER	1. Continue to steer the course you are heading
13-21.	STEADY AS SHE GOES	2. Note the ship's head at the time of the command
13-22.	KEEP HER SO	3. Steady on the course you are heading at the time of the command
13-23.	MARK YOUR HEAD	4. Check the swing of the ship

13-24. You are the helmsman, and YOU are steering a course of 320°. If the conning officer orders a change of course to 325°, which of the following orders is usually given?

1. RIGHT STANDARD RUDDER, STEADY ON COURSE 325°
2. STEADY ON COURSE 325°
3. COME RIGHT TO 325°
4. COME STARBOARD TO 325°

13-25. Which of the following is NOT an order to steady the ship on the course at the time the order is given?

1. MEET HER
2. STEADY
3. STEADY AS YOU GO
4. STEADY AS SHE GOES

13-26. The conning officer notes that the helmsman is off course and warns the helmsman of this fact. Which of the following orders should be given?

1. KEEP HER SO
2. MARK YOUR HEAD
3. INCREASE YOUR RUDDER
4. MIND YOUR RUDDER

- 13-27. The conning officer orders the helmsman to SHIFT YOUR RUDDER AND STEADY ON 000°. Which of the following replies must the helmsman give?
1. AYE SIR!
  2. YES SIR!
  3. STEADY ON 000°, AYE SIR!
  4. SHIFT YOUR RUDDER AND STEADY ON 000° AYE SIR!
- 13-28. Which of the following is a proper rule for steering a ship?
1. Use the least amount of rudder necessary to maintain course
  2. The faster the speed the more rudder is needed to maintain course
  3. The slower the speed the less rudder is needed to maintain course
  4. Each of the above
- 13-29. How is the term "weather helm" defined?
1. The amount of helm it takes to steer in calm weather
  2. The amount of helm it takes to steer in heavy seas
  3. The amount of helm it takes to steer in any weather condition
  4. The amount of helm that is equal to the wind and wave action hitting the ship
- 13-30. During UNREP, what is the maximum deviation allowed from the ordered course?
1. .25°
  2. .50°
  3. .75°
  4. 1.00°
- 13-31. In which of the following situations should a Master Helmsman be used?
1. During UNREP
  2. When in restricted waters
  3. During special evolutions
  4. Each of the above
- 13-32. A ship's running lights are the normal underway lights.
1. True
  2. False
- 13-33. A ship has a total of how many different running lights?
1. Five
  2. Six
  3. Seven
  4. Four

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-34 THROUGH 13-37, SELECT THE TERM FROM COLUMN B THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE LIGHT LISTED IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES ARE USED ONLY ONCE.

	<u>A. LIGHT</u>	<u>B. DESCRIPTION</u>
13-34.	Wake light	1. Located on the yardarms
13-35.	Blinker	2. Located 6 feet apart vertically
13-36.	Aircraft warning	3. The fixture is watertight and of tubular construction
13-37.	Not under command	4. If two masts are tall enough but less than 15 meters apart, they will be installed on the higher mast
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13-38.	Your ship is taking on fuel alongside an oiler. Which of the following light combinations should be displayed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Red-red-white</li> <li>2. Red-white-red</li> <li>3. White-white-red</li> <li>4. White-red-red</li> </ol>
13-39.	Which of the following is a convoy light?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Blue stern</li> <li>2. Grimes light</li> <li>3. White stern</li> <li>4. Task light</li> </ol>
13-40.	The after-anchor light is a 360° white light mounted at the top of the jackstaff.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. True</li> <li>2. False</li> </ol>
13-41.	The Grimes light is installed on all ships that are capable of which of the following types of operations?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Helo</li> <li>2. Aircraft</li> <li>3. ASW</li> <li>4. Refueling</li> </ol>

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-42 THROUGH 13-45, SELECT THE DESCRIPTION FROM COLUMN B THAT MATCHES THE METHOD IN COLUMN A. RESPONSES ARE USED ONLY ONCE.

	<u>A. METHOD</u>	<u>B. DESCRIPTION</u>
13-42.	VHF radio	1. Normally used by ships while UNREPPING
13-43.	Radiotelephone	
13-44.	Flaghoist	2. Bridge to bridge
13-45.	Semaphore	3. Uses secure voice
		4. Used for visual communication
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13-46.	A total of how many flags make up the allied flag bag?	
	1. 57	
	2. 62	
	3. 68	
	4. 72	
13-47.	A total of how many flags make up the international flag bag?	
	1. 38	
	2. 40	
	3. 53	
	4. 62	
13-48	Which of the following publications enables you to read signal flags and pennants?	
	1. NWP 10	
	2. ACP 129	
	3. NWP 14	
	4. ACP 132	
13-49.	Under the commanding officer, who is responsible for the safe operation of the ship?	
	1. The executive officer	
	2. The navigator	
	3. The OOD	
	4. The JOOD	
13-50.	No person is allowed to go aloft or to work over the side when a ship is under way.	
	1. True	
	2. False	

- 13-51. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the OOD?
1. To make all required reports to the captain
  2. To issue necessary orders to the helm to avoid danger
  3. To supervise the use of the general announcing system
  4. To supervise the striking of the ship's bell at 0600 - 1200 - 1800 - 2400
- 13-52 Which watchstander is the direct assistant to the OOD?
1. QMOW
  2. BMOW
  3. JOOD
  4. JOOW
- 13-53 The JOOD and the conning officer are sometimes the same person.
1. True
  2. False
- 13-54. Which of the following is a function of the JOOD?
1. To encode and decode signals
  2. To assist the OOD
  3. To watch the radar
  4. Each of the above
- 13-55. Who is in charge of the underway watch section?
1. MOOW
  2. JOOW
  3. QMOW
  4. BMOW
- 13-56. What watch station is the BMOW NOT responsible for?
1. Lookouts
  2. Lee helmsman
  3. Boat crew
  4. After steering
- 13-57. Which of the following publications shows the sea watch stations and which divisions man them?
1. Captain's night orders
  2. Ship's Organization and Regulations Manual (SORM)
  3. Ship's regulations
  4. Ship's manning document

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 13-58 THROUGH  
 13 -60, SELECT THE DESCRIPTION FROM COLUMN  
 B THAT MATCHES THE WATCHSTATION IN COLUMN  
 A. NOT ALL RESPONSES ARE USED.

<u>A. WATCHSTATION</u>	<u>B. DESCRIPTION</u>
13-58. Helmsman	1. Operates the engine order telegraph
13-59. Lee helmsman	
13-60. Lookout	2. Takes orders only from the OOD
	3. The eyes of the ship; reports directly to OOD
	4. Receives courses from conning officer